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APPLICATION NO.		FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/604,196		06/30/2003	Omer Dokumaci	BUR920020104US1	1195	
30678	7590	07/13/2005		EXAMINER		
		VE LODGE & HUT	VINH, LAN			
SUITE 800 1990 M ST		W		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
WASHING	TON, D	C 20036-3425		1765		
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DATE MAILED: 07/13/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
		10/604,196	DOKUMACI ET AL.	
	Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	
		Lan Vinh	1765	
۔ Period fo	The MAILING DATE of this communicat r Reply	tion appears on the cover sheet w	ith the correspondence address	
THE N - Exten after S - If the - If NO - Failur Any re	DRTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICA sions of time may be available under the provisions of 32 SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communic period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) date period for reply is specified above, the maximum statuto the to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, eply received by the Office later than three months after the patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	TION. 7 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reation. ays, a reply within the statutory minimum of thir period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MON by statute, cause the application to become AE	reply be timely filed  ty (30) days will be considered timely.  NTHS from the mailing date of this communication  BANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).	n.
Status				
1)[🛛	Responsive to communication(s) filed o	on <i>17 May 2005</i> .	•	
	. ,	☐ This action is non-final.		
	Since this application is in condition for closed in accordance with the practice is		•	<b>;</b>
Dispositi	on of Claims			
5)⊠ 6)⊠ 7)⊠	Claim(s) <u>1-19</u> is/are pending in the applea) Of the above claim(s) is/are version Claim(s) <u>18 and 19</u> is/are allowed. Claim(s) <u>1-4 and 6-16</u> is/are rejected. Claim(s) <u>5 and 17</u> is/are objected to. Claim(s) are subject to restriction	withdrawn from consideration.		
Application	on Papers			
9) 🗌 🗆	The specification is objected to by the Ε	xaminer.		
	The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a)		by the Examiner.	
	Applicant may not request that any objection	•		
	Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the The oath or declaration is objected to by		•	1).
Priority u	nder 35 U.S.C. § 119		•	
a)[	Acknowledgment is made of a claim for All b) Some * c) None of:  1. Certified copies of the priority doc  2. Certified copies of the priority doc  3. Copies of the certified copies of the application from the International ee the attached detailed Office action for	cuments have been received. cuments have been received in A he priority documents have been Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	opplication No  received in this National Stage	
Attachment(	(s)			
	of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) Interview S	Summary (PTO-413)	
3) 🔲 Inform	of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-station Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTC No(s)/Mail Date		s)/Mail Date nformal Patent Application (PTO-152) 	

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### **DETAILED ACTION**

## Response to Amendment

1. Applicant's arguments, see page 7 of the response, filed 5/17/2005, with respect to the rejection(s) of claims 1-3, 6-13 under 35 USC 102(e) have been fully considered and are persuasive. The rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground of rejection under 35 USC 103(a) is made in view of Cherian et al (US 6,841,479). A discussion of the rejection follows.

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
  - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 3. Claims 1-4, 6-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kim et al (US 6,683,340) in view of Cherian et al (US 6,841,479)

Kim discloses a method for forming a memory device. The method comprises the steps of:

providing a device/article comprises a substrate 200 and one structure formed on the substrate (fig. 6E)

forming a first layer/first material 214 over the device/article (col 7, lines 56-57; fig. 6F)

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forming a second nitride layer/second material 215 over the first layer 214 (col 7, lines 66-67)

removing a portion of layer 215/second material layer using a CMP (chemical mechanical polishing) (col 7, line 67, fig. 6 H)

removing a portion of layer 214/first material (col 8, lines 16-18; fig. 6K)

Unlike the instant claimed invention as per claim 1, Kim fails to specifically disclose using a polishing pad and a liquid to remove a portion of the second material although Kim discloses that the removal step is performed by CMP

Cherian discloses a method of reducing in-trench smearing during polishing comprises the step of polishing a layer using a polishing pad and a slurry/liquid in a CMP process (col 5, lines 5-10)

Since Kim discloses removing a portion of layer 215/second material layer using a CMP process, one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made would have found it obvious to modify Kim by using a polishing pad and a liquid in the CMP process because Cherian discloses that an accepted method for polishing semiconductor device comprises polishing the surface of the semiconductor device with a polishing composition and a polishing pad, such as is accomplished by CMP (col 5, lines 5-12) Regarding claims 2, 7, nitride is known in the art as a hard material (see prior art of record for evidence of this basis)

Unlike the instant claimed inventions as per claims 4, Kim fails to specifically disclose that the polishing pad comprises abrasives

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Cherian also discloses polishing using a polishing pad comprises abrasives (col 5, lines 57-58)

Hence, one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made would have found it obvious to modify Kim's CMP polishing step by using polishing pad comprises abrasives as per Cherian because Cherian discloses that any suitable amount of abrasives can be embedded in the pad to provide for polishing of a substrate at a suitable rate without inteoducing unduly deleterious scratches or other imperfections in the substrate surface (col 5, lines 58-67)

Regarding claim 6, Kim discloses removing a portion of layer 215/second material forming a substantially planar surface from the layer 215/second material (fig. 6H) Regarding claim 8, Kim discloses removing additional portion of layer 215/second material (col 8, lines 12-14; fig. 6J)

Regarding claim 9, Kim discloses forming a planar surface of the layer 214/first material (fig. 6K)

Regarding claim 10, fig. 6J of Kim shows that all of the layer 215/second material is removed from the layer 214/first material

Regarding claims 11-12, Kim discloses using wet-etching/nonselective etching to remove portion of layer 214 and 215 (col 7, lines 66-67; col 8, lines 12-15)

Regarding claim 13, Fig. 6K of Kim shows that more of layer 214/first material is removed in an etching step

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4. Claims 14-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kim et al (US 6,683,340) in view of Cherian et al (US 6,841,479)

Kim discloses a method for forming a memory device. The method comprises the steps of:

providing a device/article comprises a substrate 200 and one structure formed on the substrate (fig. 6E), fig. 6F shows the device having a non-planar topography forming a first layer/first material 214 over the device/article (col 7, lines 56-57; fig. 6F)

forming a second nitride layer/second material 215 over the first layer 214 (col 7, lines 66-67), nitride is known in the art as a hard material (see prior art of record for evidence of this basis)

removing a portion of layer 215/second material layer using a CMP (chemical mechanical polishing) (col 7, line 67, fig. 6 H). Kim also discloses removing a portion of layer 215/second material forming a substantially planar surface of layer 215/second material (fig. 6H)

using wet-etching/nonselective etching to remove portion of layer 214 and 215 (col 7, lines 66-67; col 8, lines 12-15), forming a planar surface of the layer 214/first material (fig. 6K), fig. 6J of Kim shows that all of the layer 215/second material is removed from the layer 214/first material

more of layer 214/first material is removed in an etching step (fig. 6K)

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Unlike the instant claimed inventions as per claim 14-15, Kim fails to specifically disclose using a polishing pad and a liquid/slurry to remove a portion of the second material although Kim discloses that the removal is performed by CMP

Cherian discloses a method of reducing in-trench smearing during polishing comprises the step of polishing a layer using a polishing pad and a slurry/liquid in a CMP process (col 5, lines 5-10)

Since Kim discloses removing a portion of layer 215/second material layer using a CMP process, one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made would have found it obvious to modify Kim by using a polishing pad and a liquid in the CMP process because Cherian discloses that an accepted method for polishing semiconductor device comprises polishing the surface of the semiconductor device with a polishing composition and a polishing pad, such as is accomplished by CMP (col 5, lines 5-12) Unlike the instant claimed inventions as per claims 16, Kim fails to specifically disclose that the polishing pad comprises abrasives

Cherian also discloses polishing using a polishing pad comprises abrasives (col 5, lines 57-58)

Hence, one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made would have found it obvious to modify Kim's CMP polishing step by using polishing pad comprises abrasives as per Cherian because Cherian discloses that any suitable amount of abrasives can be embedded in the pad to provide for polishing of a substrate at a suitable rate without inteoducing unduly deleterious scratches or other imperfections in the substrate surface (col 5, lines 58-67)

## Allowable Subject Matter

5. Claims 5, 17 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Claims 18-19 allowed.

The following is a statement of reasons for the indication of allowable subject matter/reasons for allowance :

Regarding claims 5, 17, 18, 19, the cited prior art of record, taken alone or in combination, fails to disclose a method for planarizing comprises the step of removing a portion of the second material wherein none of the first material is removed, in combination with the rest of the limitations of claims 5, 17, 18, 19. In the contrary, the closest cited prior art of Kim et al (US 6,683,340) discloses a method for forming a memory device comprises the step of removing a portion of the second layer 215/second material while removing a portion of the first layer 214/first material (fig. 6H)

## Response to Arguments

6. Applicants argue that Kim discloses a conductive layer 214 ad nitride layer 215 that do not corresponds to "a first material over the article" and "a second material over the first material". This argument is unpersuasive because as clearly shown in fig. 6E-6G of Kim, a first layer/first material 214 is formed over the device comprises a substrate and one structure/claimed article (col 7, lines 56-57; fig. 6F), a second nitride layer/second

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material 215 is formed over the first layer 214 (col 7, lines 66-67). Thus, the examiner still relies on Kim as a primary reference.

7. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Chen et al (US 6,753,249) discloses forming a hard layer such as a nitride layer (col 4, lines 24-26)

#### Conclusion

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Lan Vinh whose telephone number is 571 272 1471. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:30-5:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nadine Norton can be reached on 571 272 1465. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only.

July 11, 2005